Developmental, Sensory or Motor Disabilities Interfering with the Ability to Eat
(AK 39-USDA 362)

Explain to Participant

WIC eligible women, infants or children are enrolled when they have problems that decrease the ability to intake, chew or swallow food or require tube feeding to meet nutritional needs. You'll be referred to a Registered Dietitian (RD). These difficulties increase their risk for nutritional problems. Disabilities include but are not limited to:

Minimal brain function; Feeding problems due to a developmental disability such as pervasive development disorder (PDD) which includes autism; birth injury; head trauma; brain damage and other disabilities.

Goal

The goal is to educate, refer, and coordinate services that will help to intervene early in these disabilities.

Suggestions for Reducing Risk

Follow the recommendations of your health care provider.

Nutrition Education Material Suggested

Nutritional Care for the Child with Developmental Disabilities "Oral-Motor Development and Feeding Tubes"

Explain Applicable WIC Foods

WIC Foods	Nutrients Provided
Milk	Calcium, Vitamin A, Protein
Cheese	Calcium, Vitamin A, Protein
Eggs	Protein
Beans or Peanut Butter	Protein, Iron
WIC Juice	Vitamin C
Cereal	Iron
Carrots	Vitamin A
Iron Fortified Infant Formula	Calcium, Vitamins A & C, Protein, Iron
Iron Fortified Infant Cereal	Iron
Salmon	Protein, Calcium, Vitamin A
Tuna Fish	Protein

Explain What the WIC Nutrients Can Do for You!

Calcium — Keeps bones healthy. Helps muscles work. Helps blood clot. Helps control blood pressure.

Iron — Carries oxygen in your blood to your muscles. Prevents anemia. Prevents infection.

Vitamin C — Helps your body heal. Helps fight infections. Helps your body use the iron in the foods you eat.

Protein — Makes up part of every cell in your body. Builds and maintains muscles and other tissues.

Vitamin A — Helps keep your skin healthy and smooth. Helps you see at night.

Materials with More Information